



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

**Date:** 10/7/2004

**GAIN Report Number:** CA4071

## Canada

## Fishery Products

## Annual

## 2004

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**Report Highlights:**

Canada is the second most important market for U.S. exports of fish and seafood. Last year, exports to Canada accounted for 20% of total U.S. worldwide sales of fish and seafood. For 2004, U.S. fishery product exports to Canada are forecast to reach almost \$700 million, a new record.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Annual Report  
Ottawa [CA1]  
[CA]

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## Executive Summary

- ✓ Canada's total commercial catch for all species during 2003 was 1,062,427 metric tons live weight, only fractionally higher than the 2002 level of 1,059,126 metric tons. The Pelagic and other finfish catch increased in 2003 due to higher harvests for herring, mackerel, salmon and capelin. Declines were noted for shellfish due mostly to lower harvests for mussels and shrimp.
- ✓ Canada is the second most important market for exports of U.S. seafood, after Japan. In 2003, U.S. fish and seafood exports to Canada totaled a record \$612 million, a 6.3 % increase from 2002.
- ✓ The U.S. share of the Canadian import market for fish and seafood remains steady at 44%. U.S. fishery product sales to Canada accounted for 20% of the \$3.0 billion in total U.S. fish and seafood exports to the world during 2003.
- ✓ In the first seven months of 2004, U.S. fish and seafood exports to Canada were up 14% from the same period a year earlier and are on a pace to reach close to \$700 million for 2004.
- ✓ What are the hottest U.S. fish and seafood items in the Canadian market? See the Market Development section and the 18 product categories that accounted for almost 75% (\$457 million) of total U.S. fish and seafood exports to Canada last year.
- ✓ Chefs and sushi lovers in Canada's most populated province of Ontario are concerned that the flavor and texture of restaurant sushi dishes will be adversely affected following a September 1, 2004 provincial health regulation that requires that commercial food establishments preparing and serving fish that is intended to be consumed raw, freeze the product before preparation.

## Section I. Production

Preliminary information by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for 2003 shows that Canada's total commercial catch for all species at 1,062,427 metric tons live weight was only fractionally higher than the 2002 level of 1,059,126 metric tons. The Pelagic and other finfish catch increased in 2003 due to higher harvests for herring, mackerel, salmon and capelin. Declines were noted for shellfish due mostly to lower harvests for mussels and shrimp. For 2004, post forecasts another fractional year-to-year increase in Canada's total commercial catch.

### Canada: Fish & Shellfish Commercial Catch

(includes aquaculture)

Landings in Metric Tons Live Weight

SPECIES	2001 Revised	2002 Prelim.	2003 Post Est.	2004 Post Fore.
Groundfish	273,639	257,217	255,495	245,000
Pelagic & Other Finfish	305,208	312,655	345,648	350,000
Shellfish	447,427	469,840	438,593	450,000
SUBTOTAL	1,026,274	1,039,712	1,039,736	1,045,000
Other:				
Marine Plants, Roe, etc.	37,641	19,414	22,691	22,000
FISHERY TOTAL	1,063,915	1,059,126	1,062,427	1,067,000

Source: DFO & Post

## Landings By Species

Enter production subcategory text here

**2003 ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COASTS COMMERCIAL LANDINGS, BY PROVINCE**  
 (metric tonnes, live weight)  
**PRELIMINARY**

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	PEI	Quebec	Nfld.	Total Atlantic	British Columbia	Total Canada
<b>Groundfish</b>								
Cod	7,780	282	66	204	14,269	22,601	809	23,410
Haddock	15,511	27	0	0	207	15,744	0	15,744
Redfish spp.	7,420	1	0	321	7,385	15,127	21,705	36,832
Halibut	1,121	37	4	115	542	1,819	7,142	8,961
Flatfishes	5,247	29	443	571	16,698	22,988	6,134	29,122
Greenland turbot	105	31	0	2,684	12,396	15,215	4,323	19,538
Pollock	8,048	103	0	2	398	8,551	5,395	13,946
Hake	13,108	52	2	18	1,483	14,664	69,057	83,721
Cusk	1,137	0	0	0	3	1,140	0	1,140
Catfish	160	0	0	1	94	255	0	255
Skate	380	0	0	11	2,210	2,601	2,235	4,836
Doqfish	1,283	0	0	21	0	1,304	5,617	6,921
Other	2,883	32	3	5	2,808	5,731	5,338	11,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,183</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>58,493</b>	<b>127,740</b>	<b>127,755</b>	<b>255,495</b>
<b>Pelagic &amp; other finfish</b>								
Herring	88,664	67,263	16,117	6,651	21,534	200,228	28,804	229,032
Mackerel	7,186	1,455	4,415	4,597	26,675	44,329	1	44,330
Swordfish	1,224	0	0	0	61	1,285	0	1,285
Tuna	621	0	126	0	117	865	2,335	3,200
Alewife	64	3,296	44	0	0	3,404	0	3,404
Eel	9	137	50	13	62	272	0	272
Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,424	38,424
Smelt	8	835	100	6	5	954	0	954
Capelin	0	0	0	50	23,412	23,462	0	23,462
Other	258	14	385	2	30	690	596	1,286
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,035</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>21,237</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>71,897</b>	<b>275,488</b>	<b>70,160</b>	<b>345,648</b>
<b>Shellfish</b>								
Clams/quahauqs	10,770	1,036	814	2,442	23,050	38,112	2,840	40,952
Oyster 1/	41	153	1,276	0	0	1,470	0	1,470
Scallop 2/	87,424	2,537	333	1,457	1,594	93,345	38	93,383
Squid	45	0	0	0	1,084	1,129	0	1,129
Mussel 3/	0	79	0	49	0	128	0	128
Lobster	29,069	7,101	9,094	3,538	2,336	51,139	0	51,139
Shrimp	6,227	5,360	0	17,285	88,520	117,392	3,438	120,830
Crab, Queen	16,925	7,424	1,566	12,605	58,360	96,880	0	96,880
Crab, Other	2,135	2,481	2,576	1,863	1,398	10,454	7,075	17,529
Sea urchin	276	1,226	0	146	891	2,538	4,413	6,951
Other	2,426	851	0	2,061	936	6,274	1,927	8,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,338</b>	<b>28,248</b>	<b>15,660</b>	<b>41,448</b>	<b>178,169</b>	<b>418,862</b>	<b>19,731</b>	<b>438,593</b>
<b>Seafish/Shellfish</b>	<b>317,556</b>	<b>101,843</b>	<b>37,415</b>	<b>56,718</b>	<b>308,560</b>	<b>822,091</b>	<b>217,646</b>	<b>1,039,737</b>
Marine plants	0	10,272	9,786	0	0	20,057	0	20,057
Lumpfish roe	0	0	0	30	560	589	0	589
Miscellaneous	3	0	0	0	1,571	1,574	470	2,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>22,221</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>22,691</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL 4/</b>	<b>317,559</b>	<b>112,114</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>56,748</b>	<b>310,690</b>	<b>844,312</b>	<b>218,116</b>	<b>1,062,428</b>

1/ Oyster: BC data now reported under Aquaculture. Atlantic includes wild and farmed data.

2/ Scallop includes meat with roe.

3/ Mussel: includes wild &amp; farmed.

4/ Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: DFO

## Section II. Fish Product Production

Statistics Canada reports fish product production on an annual basis. The most recent published data is for 2002 as shown below with the post forecast for 2003.

### Canada: Fish Product Production, By Type

Units: metric tons

	2000	2001 revised	2002 prelim.	2003 post fore.
Seafish				
-Fresh & Frozen	160,460	191,940	205,460	210,000
-Processed	68,770	82,260	88,060	90,000
Shellfish	81,340	84,440	87,350	95,000
Freshwater Fish	20,420	17,660	18,000	18,000
TOTALS	330,990	376,300	398,870	413,000

Source: Statistics Canada & Post Estimates; October 2004

### Section III. Aquaculture Production

According to Statistics Canada, Canada's aquaculture industry reported record operating revenues of C\$732.3 million in 2002 (the most recent data available), up 4.9% from C\$697.8 million in 2001. Sales of products and services reached C\$711.8 million, a 6.0% increase. Of that, finfish, mostly salmon, accounted for just over 90% of total sales, or C\$644.3 million. Sales of molluscs, which accounted for 8.6% of total sales, rose modestly to \$61.3 million. Sales in Prince Edward Island fell 6.0% to C\$26.5 million, but still accounted for over 40% of the national total.

#### Canada: Aquaculture Production

Units: metric tons	Revised 2001	Preliminary 2002	Forecast 2003
<b>Finfish</b>			
Salmon	105,606	132,021	
Trout	6,665	7,080	
Steelhead	4,705	2,034	
Other	1,546	1,521	
Subtotal	118,522	142,656	160000
<b>Shellfish</b>			
Clams	1,400	1,400	
Oysters	11,319	11,520	
Mussels	21,362	20,540	
Scallops	118	106	
Other	455	474	
Subtotal	34,654	34,040	35000
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,176</b>	<b>176,696</b>	<b>195000</b>

Note: totals include data deemed confidential by Statistics Canada in the provincial breakdown of the data.

Source: DFO & post forecast

British Columbia, Canada's largest aquaculture producing province, generated sales of C\$329.6 million in 2002, up 12.3% from 2001. A significant 32.2% increase in the quantity of finfish produced was somewhat offset by falling prices for farmed salmon and outbreaks of disease. Finfish sales totaled C\$309.6 million, up 13.1%. Sales of molluscs reached C\$19.0 million, up 5.6%.

New Brunswick, the second largest producer of farmed salmon, generated C\$282.3 million in sales of products and services in 2002, up 1.9% from 2001. Production gains were also offset by low prices and disease. British Columbia and New Brunswick accounted for over 85% of aquaculture revenues last year. Nationally, product expenses, which consist of cost of products and services purchased from other businesses excluding capital and labor costs, totaled \$505.1 million in 2002, up 8.1%. Feed costs, which accounted for over 43% of all product expenses for finfish producers, increased by 11.7% to C\$219.2 million. The aquaculture industry produced a gross output, including sales, subsidies and growth in inventories, of C\$734.7 million in 2002, up slightly from 2001.

**Section IV. Consumption**

The table below shows Statistics Canada most recent data on fish and seafood consumption, by type.

**Canada: Fish & Seafood Per Capita Consumption**

Units: kilograms, edible weight

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Seafish				
-Fresh & Frozen	4.80	4.49	4.56	4.27
-Processed	2.49	2.18	2.66	3.05
Shellfish	2.29	2.35	2.11	2.11
Freshwater Fish	0.42	0.46	0.42	0.44
TOTALS	10.00	9.48	9.75	9.87

Source: Statistics Canada



## Section V. Trade

## Total Fish and Seafood Imports

U.S. exporters of fish and seafood to Canada maintained their share of the Canadian import market in 2003, but imports from all major suppliers (except China) were down 8% from the 2002 level reflecting a general economic downturn in the first months of 2003 reflecting SARS, BSE, and a summer power blackout in Ontario. During the first seven months of 2004, Canadian fish and seafood imports rebounded and showed a 1% year-to-year increase. Imports from the U.S. increased 4% from a year ago during January to July period of 2004. Imports from Thailand and China were also higher, while imports from Russia and Norway fell sharply.

Canada: Fish and Seafood Imports, by Major Supplier  
2001-2003 calendar years and Year to Date Comparisons  
Units: metric tons

	2001	2002	2003	Jan-July 2003	Jan-July 2004	% change
-- The World --	352,119	347,859	318,455	174,547	176,172	1%
United States	156,176	149,363	141,633	72,700	75,316	4%
Thailand	39,019	41,706	39,028	22,214	23,313	5%
China	21,167	26,109	36,464	20,730	23,446	13%
Russia	15,962	20,601	15,912	10,344	4,975	-52%
Norway	20,293	18,801	12,004	8,184	5,031	-39%
Chile	4,461	5,703	8,232	4,455	4,924	11%
Taiwan	6,557	6,978	7,403	3,586	3,390	-5%
Philippines	4,235	8,345	6,244	2,756	6,129	122%
India	4,029	4,974	5,155	2,366	3,098	31%
Vietnam	2,963	3,288	4,692	2,216	3,671	66%
Iceland	8,531	7,207	2,915	1,567	2,119	35%
All Others	68,726	54,784	38,774	23,429	20,760	-11%
U.S. Share	44%	43%	44%	42%	43%	
HS Codes:	0301.91 Live Trout			0304 Fish Fillets		
	0301.92 Live Eels			0305 Fish, dried, salted, etc		
	0301.93 Live Carp			0306 Crustaceans		
	0301.99 Live Fish, nes			0307 Molluscs, etc		
	0302 Fish, Fresh or chilled			1603 Fish, extracts, etc		
	0303 Fish, Frozen			1604 Fish, prepared or preserved		

Note: excludes ornamental fish

Source: World Trade Atlas

## Total Fish and Seafood Exports

Total Canadian exports of fish and seafood advanced only 1% during 2003 to 549,649 metric tons, following a large 14% increase in 2002. As shown below, the U.S. market is the No. 1 destination for Canadian fish and seafood exports but the dependence of Canada's seafood exports on the U.S. market has lessened from 66% dependency in 2001 to 56% dependency in the first part of 2004. Canadian seafood sales to China grew faster than to any other market almost tripling since 2001.

Canada: Fish and Seafood Exports, by Major Supplier  
2001-2003 calendar years and Year to Date Comparisons  
Units: metric tons

	2001	2002	2003	Jan-July 2003	Jan-July 2004	% change
-- The World --	478,313	544,256	549,649	309,262	318,753	3%
United States	314,211	334,642	317,675	190,009	177,549	-7%
Japan	39,705	54,176	54,811	28,771	28,839	0%
China	17,527	34,666	46,685	22,627	30,213	34%
Denmark	12,669	14,370	17,525	11,079	11,994	8%
Korea, South	6,551	11,768	11,076	6,833	5,928	-13%
Germany	12,209	7,406	8,895	5,308	3,246	-39%
United Kingdom	9,077	7,823	8,424	4,412	4,648	5%
Dominican Republic	10,626	11,094	7,785	4,682	4,012	-14%
Taiwan	6,664	6,952	7,404	2,977	3,052	3%
Spain	990	2,680	5,818	3,080	6,329	105%
Iceland	29	6,173	2,945	2,028	5,854	189%
Norway	674	2,543	2,888	1,598	5,155	222%
All Others	47,380	49,963	57,718	25,857	31,933	23%
% share to U.S.	66%	61%	58%	61%	56%	

HS Codes: 03; 1604; 1605

Source: Derived from World Trade Atlas

## Top Canadian Seafood Exports

Top Canadian Seafood Export Products (in C\$millions)			
	2002	2003	% Change
Crab, snow (Queen), frozen	647	660	2.0%
Lobster, (Homarus spp), live	514	523	1.8%
Lobster, (Homarus spp), nes, frozen	335	317	-5.4%
Shrimp and prawn, frozen, in shell	306	311	1.6%
Atlantic salmon, farmed, fresh or chilled	427	310	-27.4%
Lobster meat, frozen, simply boiled in water	161	147	-8.7%
Salmon, Atlantic, fillets, fresh or chilled	162	133	-17.9%
Crab, frozen, in shell or not	111	101	-9.0%
Scallop, frozen, dried, salted or in brine	92	90	-2.2%
Pacific halibut, fresh or chilled	84	88	4.8%
Source: AAFC			

## Section VI. Policy

### Overfishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area

Canada's federal strategy against overfishing includes:

- In March, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) committed C\$17.5 million to expand aerial surveillance and at-sea patrols in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Regulatory Area (NRA).
- In May, DFO committed an additional C\$15 million to further enhance surveillance and patrols, increasing one dedicated vessel in the NRA to three.
- Later in the spring, a further C\$12.5 million was reallocated internally by DFO.

Since May 2004, Canadian patrol vessels have logged over 3,000 hours on the high seas. Canadian NAFO inspectors have conducted 123 inspections of foreign fishing trawlers, issuing 6 citations for fishing violations. At the same time, Canadian officials have met with a number of European counterparts to express Canada's concerns about overfishing. The Prime Minister also raised the issue with the European Union (EU) and French Presidents during the G8 Summit in June.

### British Columbia and Canada Sign MOU

In September 2004, The Honorable Geoff Regan, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), and the Honorable John van Dongen, British Columbia Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, signed the *Canada-BC Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Respecting the Implementation of Canada's Oceans Strategy on the Pacific Coast*.

The MOU is designed to enable the protection of the marine environment while supporting sustainable economic opportunities on Canada's West Coast.

### Ontario Requires Raw Fish and Seafood to be Pre-Frozen

Effective September 1, 2004 a province of Ontario regulation requires that commercial food establishments preparing fish that is intended to be consumed raw, including raw-marinated and partially cooked fish, freeze the product before preparation and serving to a temperature of minus 20 degrees Celsius or below for seven days or to a temperature of minus 35 Celsius degrees or below for 15 hours. Chef's and sushi lovers in Canada's most populace province claim that the flavor and texture of sushi dishes will be adversely affected. The province took the move in a pre-emptive strike against fish-borne parasites and other food borne pathogens under its Health Protection and Promotion Act, Regulation 562.

Health Canada is in the process of developing a comprehensive policy on Raw Foods of Animal Origin (RFAO's) that includes meat, poultry, eggs, raw milk cheese, fish and seafood. Annually up to 30,000 cases of food borne illness are reported in Canada, the majority of which due to the microbial contamination of RFAO's. Pathogens of including *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Listeria*, and verotoxin producing strains of *E.coli* that can cause haemorrhagic colitis are the most frequent cause of contamination.

## **Summary of U.S. Policies Affecting Canadian Fish and Seafood Exports to the U.S.**

### **Canadian Exports of Fish to U.S. Subject to Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling**

On September 30, 2004 the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued an interim final rule for the mandatory country of origin labeling (COOL) program for fish and shellfish as required by the 2002 Farm Bill. The 2004 Appropriations Act delayed the applicability of mandatory COOL to the other covered commodities, other than fish and shellfish, until Sept. 30, 2006. Under the interim final rule, fish and shellfish covered commodities must be labeled at retail to indicate their country of origin and method of production (wild and/or farm raised). However, covered commodities are excluded from mandatory COOL if they are an ingredient in a processed food item. U.S. food service establishments, such as restaurants, lunchrooms, cafeterias, food stands, bars, lounges and similar enterprises are exempt from the mandatory COOL requirements. The interim final rule will become effective on April 4, 2005 (i.e., six months from the date of publication). The delay will permit existing inventories to clear through the channels of commerce and allow industry members to conform their operations to the new requirements. Copies of the interim final rule and additional information can be found at: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/COOL>

### **Prior Notice Regulation**

Canadian fish and seafood exporters are required to comply with The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Bioterrorism Act) that requires that FDA receive prior notice of food imported into the United States, beginning on December 12, 2003. Most of the prior notice information required by the interim final rule is data usually provided by importers or brokers to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) when foods arrive in the United States. Now, the Bioterrorism Act requires that this information also be provided to FDA in advance of an imported food's arrival to the United States. FDA will use this information in advance of the arrival to review, evaluate, and assess the information, and determine whether to inspect the imported food. FDA and CBP have collaborated on the implementation of the prior notice interim final rule. Nearly all of the current imported food shipments can comply by using CBP's Automated Broker Interface of the Automated Commercial System (ABI/ACS). Prior notice can be submitted either through ABI/ACS or FDA's Prior Notice (PN) System Interface beginning December 12, 2003.

Prior notice must be received and confirmed electronically by FDA no more than 5 days before arrival and, as specified by the mode of transportation below, no fewer than:

1. 2 hours before arrival by land by road
2. 4 hours before arrival by air or by land by rail
3. 8 hours before arrival by water
4. The time consistent with the timeframe established for the mode of transportation for an article of food carried by or otherwise accompanying an individual if it is subject to prior notice (The food must also be accompanied by the FDA confirmation.)

## **Section VII. Export Promotion**

### **The Canadian Agriculture and Food International (CAFI) Program**

In March 2003, then federal agriculture minister Lyle Vanclief announced that fish and seafood exporters will, for the first time, be eligible under the Canadian Agriculture and Food International (CAFI) Program which is designed to provide federal assistance for trade promotion activities (see CA3013). The (CAFI) is a cost-shared contribution program designed to support Canadian agri-food industry activities in areas of branding and market development, trade advocacy and technical marketing. The objective of the CAFI program is to support industry action to deliver on a comprehensive national strategy to gain and expand international recognition and enhance market opportunities for Canadian agriculture and food products. The C\$26 million program provides industry groups with matching funding for export marketing efforts. The fish and seafood share of the promotional funding is estimated at about C\$1.0 million.

### **Trade Commissioner Service**

Canada's Trade Commissioner Service provides Canadian companies free access to its sectoral market studies and country-specific reports prepared by its Market Research Centre and by its offices abroad in Canadian Embassies and High Commissions. The reports are intended to assist Canadian companies identify foreign business opportunities and learn more about target markets. The seafood sector reports are disseminated to Canadian companies only. For more information, go to: <http://sea.agr.gc.ca/seafood/reports-e.htm>

### **Supplier Database**

AAFC offers an on-line supplier database of Canadian fish and seafood suppliers. The webpage is: <http://www2.agr.ca/seafood/search-e.asp>

## Section VIII. Marketing

Canada is the second most important market for exports of U.S. seafood, after Japan. In 2003, U.S. fish and seafood exports to Canada totaled a record \$612 million, a 6.3 % increase from 2002, and accounted for one-fifth of the \$3.0 billion in total U.S. fish and seafood exports to the world during 2003. In the first seven months of 2004, U.S. fish and seafood exports to Canada were up 14% from the same period a year earlier and would reach close to \$700 million for 2004 at the current rate.

### What's Hot?

What are the hottest U.S. fish and seafood items in the Canadian market? During 2003, the 18 categories listed below accounted for almost 75% (\$457 million) of total U.S. fish and seafood exports to Canada of \$612 million.

### Leading U.S. Fish and Seafood Exports to Canada

HS	Description	2001	2002	2003
		\$US million	\$US million	\$US million
030622	Lobster, Not Frozen	117	147	150
160411	Salmon, Whole or Pieces	49	41	53
0302210090	Halibut, fresh or chilled, nes, excluding heading	28	36	40
1604110024	Sockeye salmon,not in oil, in cans or glass jars	19	26	34
0302690099	Fish nes, fresh or chilled	25	23	26
0302120011	Atlantic salmon farmed, fresh or chilled	34	15	21
030331	Halibut, Greenland Turbot	15	15	16
1604110023	Pink salmon,not in oil, in cans or glass jars	8	11	16
030624	Crab, Not Frozen	13	14	15
030613	Shrimp, Prawn, Frozen	19	19	14
1604209021	Imitation seafood, pre-cooked, fresh	8	8	12
0307910011	Geoduck clams, in shell, live, fresh or chilled	9	6	11
1604209022	Imitation seafood, pre-cooked, frozen	5	10	10
030721	Scallops, Live Fresh or Chilled	7	7	10
030614	Crabs in Shell, Frozen	14	12	10
030319	Pacific Salmon, NES	-	7	8
030729	Scallop, not Live or Fresh	4	4	5
030710	Oysters	4	4	4

Source: World Trade Atlas; Canadian Import Data

**Summary of Regulatory Requirements for U.S. Fish and Seafood Exports to Canada**

Fish and fish products are subject to the Fish Inspection Act and Regulations, which contain requirements for wholesomeness, labeling, packaging, grading, and health and safety.

There is no requirement under those regulations for imported fish products to be accompanied by a health certificate. However, the person that imports fish into Canada must hold a fish import license, must provide written notification to the CFIA for each imported shipment of fish and must make the fish available for inspection. Product inspections are conducted at frequencies that depend on the product's risk and the exporter's history of compliance. The normal inspection frequency for fresh fish such as wild caught salmon from an exporter with a good history of compliance would be 2%. More information regarding the requirements to import fish into Canada can be found on the CFIA web site in the document titled Guide to Canadian Regulatory Requirements and Examination Procedures for Imported Fish

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/fispoi/import/importe.shtml>

Labeling requirements for packaged fish must include all mandatory information normally found on consumer packages such as:

- country of origin
- common name of the fish;
- name and address of the manufacturer;
- day, month and year of processing; and
- quantity (metric or imperial units)

Information regarding the labeling of fish products is available on the CFIA web site at:  
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/fispoi/product/labeque.shtml>



## Section IX. Supply and Distribution Tables

## Groundfish

Country	Canada					
Commodity	Groundfish, Whole/Eviscera <sup>1</sup> (MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate
Market Year Begin	01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	75000	65000	0	73000	0	70000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	30000	33663	0	31000	0	32000
TOTAL Imports	30000	33663	0	31000	0	32000
TOTAL SUPPLY	105000	98663	0	104000	0	102000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	23000	31673	0	37000	0	39000
TOTAL Exports	23000	31673	0	37000	0	39000
Domestic Consumption	82000	66990	0	67000	0	63000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	82000	66990	0	67000	0	63000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	105000	98663	0	104000	0	102000

## Groundfish Filets

Country	Canada					
Commodity	Groundfish, Fillets					
	(MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate
Market Year Begin	01/2003			01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	19500	18000	0	16500	0	17000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	13000	13376	0	15000	0	16000
TOTAL Imports	13000	13376	0	15000	0	16000
TOTAL SUPPLY	32500	31376	0	31500	0	33000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	15000	12344	0	11000	0	11000
TOTAL Exports	15000	12344	0	11000	0	11000
Domestic Consumption	17500	19032	0	20500	0	22000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	17500	19032	0	20500	0	22000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	32500	31376	0	31500	0	33000

## Flatfish

Country	Canada					
Commodity	Flatfish, Whole/Eviscerated (MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate [1]	DA Official	Estimate [1]	DA Official	Estimate [1]
Market Year Begin	01/2003			01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	18000	19000	0	17000	0	16000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	12750	11946	0	10000	0	11000
TOTAL Imports	12750	11946	0	10000	0	11000
TOTAL SUPPLY	30750	30946	0	27000	0	27000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	19000	19913	0	15000	0	14000
TOTAL Exports	19000	19913	0	15000	0	14000
Domestic Consumption	11750	11033	0	12000	0	13000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	11750	11033	0	12000	0	13000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	30750	30946	0	27000	0	27000

## Roe, Caviar, Liver

Country	Canada					
Commodity	Fish,Urchin Roe/Caviar,Liver (MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate [1]	DA Official	Estimate [1]	DA Official	Estimate [1]
Market Year Begin	01/2003			01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	7000	13500	0	13300	0	13100
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	2500	1013	0	900	0	1000
TOTAL Imports	2500	1013	0	900	0	1000
TOTAL SUPPLY	9500	14513	0	14200	0	14100
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	7000	12123	0	12000	0	12000
TOTAL Exports	7000	12123	0	12000	0	12000
Domestic Consumption	2500	2390	0	2200	0	2100
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	2500	2390	0	2200	0	2100
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9500	14513	0	14200	0	14100

## Lobster

Country Commodity	Canada Lobster					
	(MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate	DA Official	Estimate
Market Year Begin	01/2003			01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	45000	51100	0	46000	0	50000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	17500	18030	0	20000	0	21000
TOTAL Imports	17500	18030	0	20000	0	21000
TOTAL SUPPLY	62500	69130	0	66000	0	71000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	45000	42462	0	40000	0	44000
TOTAL Exports	45000	42462	0	40000	0	44000
Domestic Consumption	17500	26668	0	26000	0	27000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	17500	26668	0	26000	0	27000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	62500	69130	0	66000	0	71000

## Salmon, Whole or Eviscerated

Country Commodity	Canada Salmon, Whole/Eviscerated (MT)					
	2003 USDA Official	Revised Estimate [1]	2004 USDA Official	Estimate [1]	2005 USDA Official	Forecast Estimate [1]
Market Year Begin	01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	70000	60000	0	65000	0	70000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	22000	18724	0	24000	0	25000
TOTAL Imports	22000	18724	0	24000	0	25000
TOTAL SUPPLY	92000	78724	0	89000	0	95000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	75000	50546	0	60000	0	65000
TOTAL Exports	75000	50546	0	60000	0	65000
Domestic Consumption	17000	28178	0	29000	0	30000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	17000	28178	0	29000	0	30000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	92000	78724	0	89000	0	95000

## Canned Salmon

Country	Canada					
Commodity	Salmon, Canned					
	(MT)					
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official	Estimate [1]	USDA Official	Estimate [1]	USDA Official	Estimate [1]
Market Year Begin	01/2003			01/2004		01/2005
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	16000	22000	0	23000	0	25000
Intra-EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	19000	14519	0	14400	0	15000
TOTAL Imports	19000	14519	0	14400	0	15000
TOTAL SUPPLY	35000	36519	0	37400	0	40000
Intra-EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	11000	8309	0	9400	0	10000
TOTAL Exports	11000	8309	0	9400	0	10000
Domestic Consumption	24000	28210	0	28000	0	30000
Other Use/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Utilization	24000	28210	0	28000	0	30000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	35000	36519	0	37400	0	40000

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